

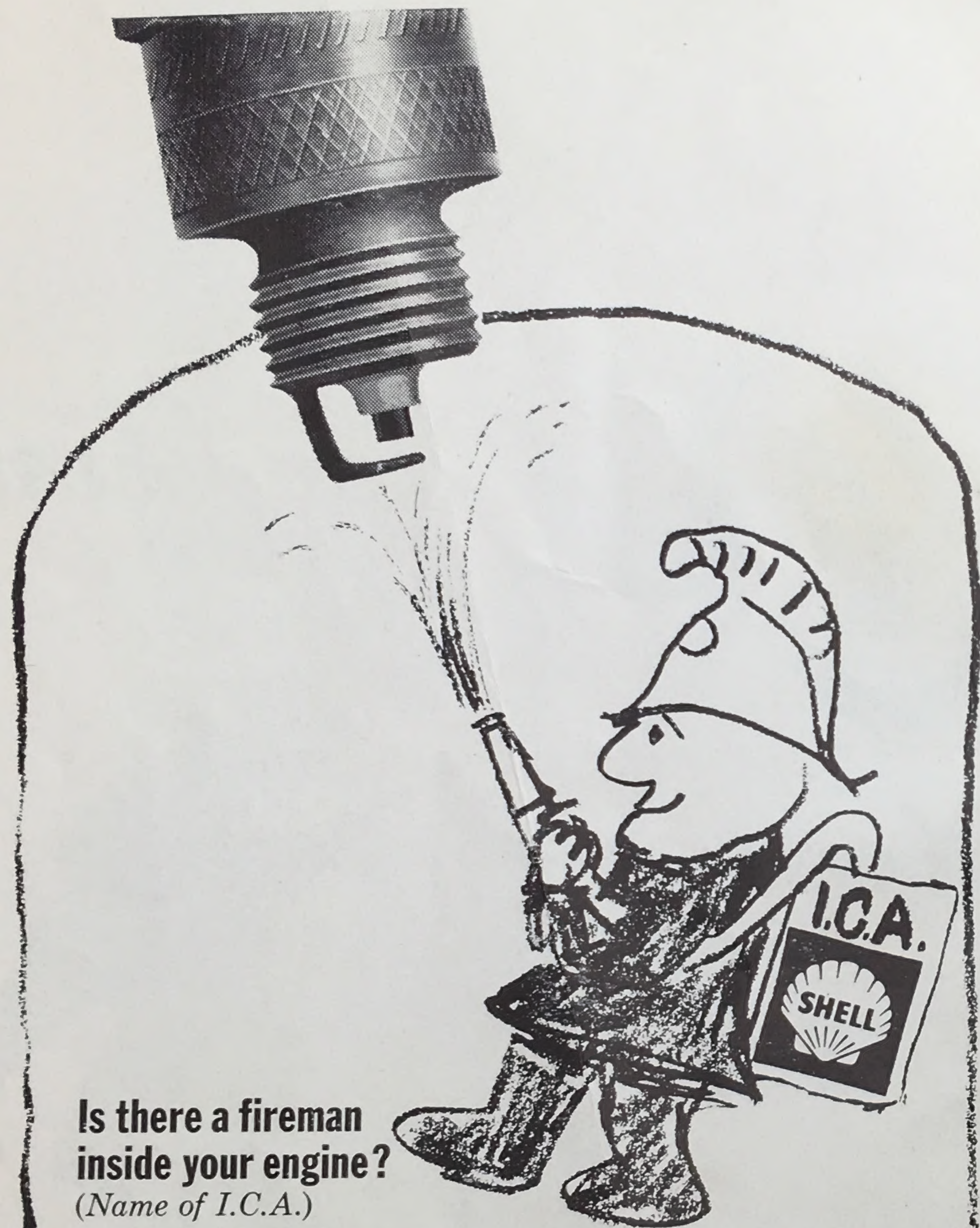


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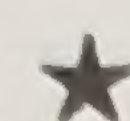
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A member of one of the principal Fire Brigades in England sends his message to Headquarters by Pye Radiotelephone.

STOP—by V.H.F.

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Pye Telecommunications Limited, Newmarket Road, Cambridge.
Telephone: Teversham 3131 Telegrams: Pyetelecom, Cambridge.



FIRE AT FULBOURN, CAMBS.

Photo: Cambridge Daily News

INTRODUCTION

The subject of "Fire" is always popular—provided that one's self is not the sufferer!

In the two previous editions of this Handbook, we have tried to make the reader conscious of the part he or she can play in the prevention of fire. To be "Fire Conscious" is not just a catch phrase, it is a vital necessity. Everyone should have some knowledge of how to prevent fires from occurring and what to do if involved in a fire.

This edition is published with the same object—to bring to your notice the work of your Fire Brigade and to provide you with simple information on how to prevent fires occurring and what to do when one does occur.

If you find it interests you and teaches you how to help yourself, please pass it on to your friend or neighbour after reading it.

R. J. Stepney

The Chief Fire Officer—Cambridgeshire Fire Brigade.

THE BRIGADE AT WORK

COTTAGE DAMAGED BY FIRE

Prompt action by more than 30 Cambridgeshire firemen saved an old timber beam and thatched cottage from being seriously damaged by fire at Barton last night.

FIRE QUELLED IN EIGHT MINUTES

Within eight minutes of midnight last night, Cambridge firemen quelled a fire caused by an oil heater.

STATION BLAZE

Fire damaged a three storey building at Cambridge Railway Station on Friday. A pump, pump escape and turntable ladder were sent by the Cambridgeshire Fire Brigade. The fire took one hour to control.

These extracts from recent issues of a local paper are reminders of the day and night calls upon the Fire Brigade. For 24 hours of every day in the year the Brigade is ready to rush to the help of those in danger of losing life and property.

In Cambridge the main fire station is at Newmarket Road, the old pre-war station in St. Andrew's Street being used only at night because of its lack of facilities for training and maintenance.

The Newmarket Road station also houses the Brigade Control, the communications and mobilising centre for all brigade operations throughout the County.

Always manned and ready for turn-out, the appliances at Newmarket Road comprise a Pump Escape capable of delivering 800 g.p.m., a Pump Ladder capable of delivering 500 g.p.m. which carries a 45ft. light alloy ladder, a Water Tender which is equipped with a fixed 500 g.p.m. pump, a transportable 350 g.p.m. pump and a 400 gallon water tank; and a 100ft. all steel turn-table ladder.

The 45ft. light alloy ladder is one of the latest developments in fire brigade equipment and has the great advantage over the older type of wheeled escapes in that it can be used in places of difficult access such as narrow alleys and enclosed courtyards. Cambridge abounds with such places.

There are also "special appliances" such as the Water Carrier, a 1,000 gallon water tanker appliance especially developed to supplement water supplies where the main supply is meagre; an Emergency Tender especially equipped to deal with serious accidents where perhaps the

main problem is the extrication of trapped persons. The equipment includes cutting tools, hydraulic jacks, slings, oxy-acetylene cutters, electric floodlights and many other pieces of special apparatus. Finally, a "Foam" trailer which carries the equipment necessary to provide large quantities of foam for oil and petroleum risks, aircraft crashes and similar emergencies.

Twelve sets of self-contained oxygen breathing apparatus are carried on the various appliances.

Other fire stations are located at Cottenham, Swaffham Bulbeck, Soham, Linton, Whittlesford, Gamlingay and Papworth Everard. These are all part-time formations, the personnel being retained firemen who are called to the fire station by means of sirens and call bells when a fire call is received.

Each of these stations is equipped with a Water Tender of the same pattern as the one described above and the equipment is standard throughout the brigade. The turn-out from these part-time stations seldom takes longer than five minutes and often very much less, dependent on the time of day.

COTTENHAM'S FIRE STATION AND WATER TENDER.

Photo: Edward Leigh



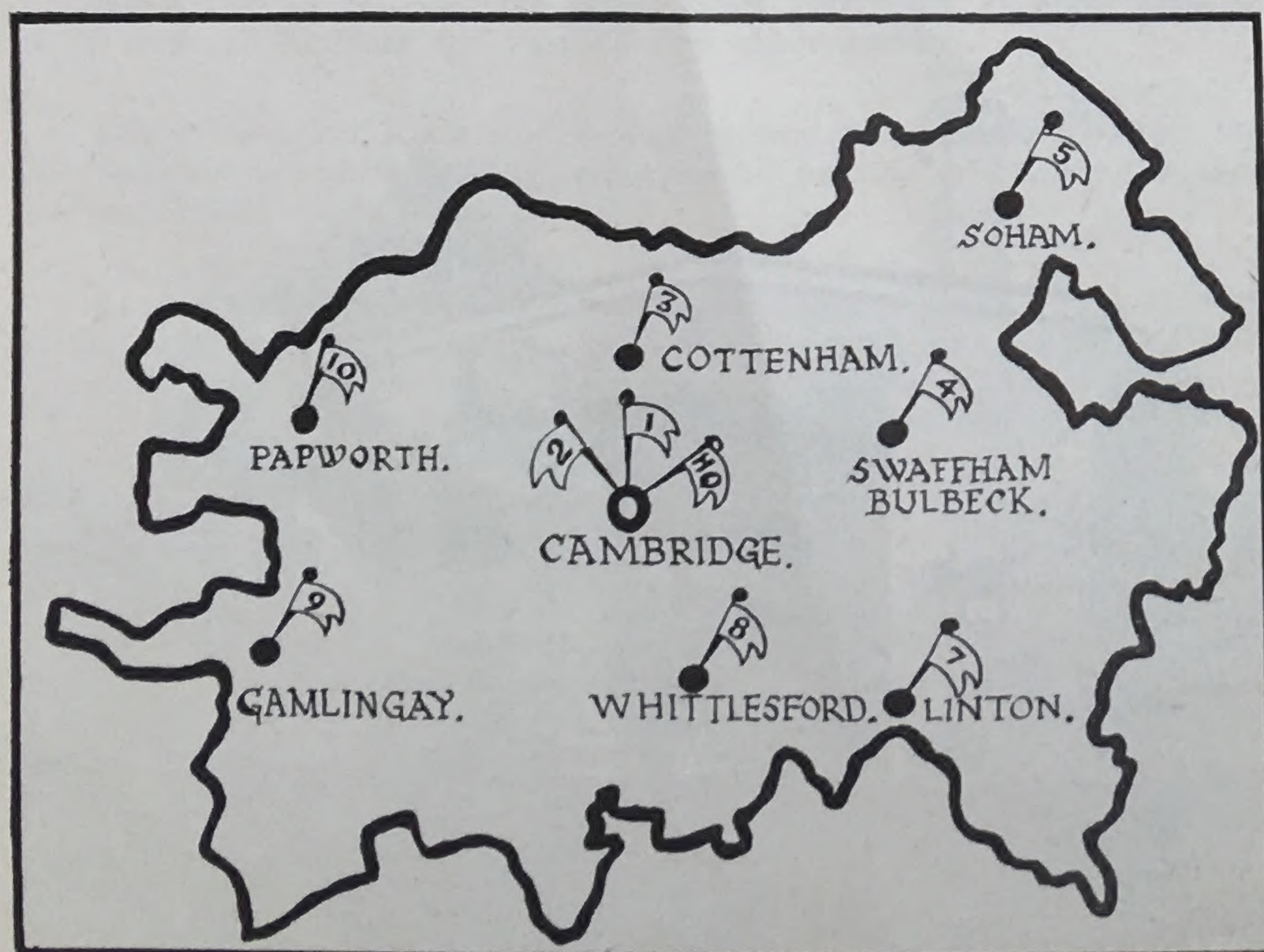
Brigade Control

As stated previously this "nerve centre" of the brigade is situated at Newmarket Road Fire Station. It is manned entirely by specially trained control room staff, two of whom are always on duty. By arrangement with the Post Office telephone service, all fire calls from telephone subscribers in the County are received here.

When a call is received the control staff check a simple reference index which states the nearest fire stations to the address of the call. If the call is within the area covered by the Cambridge Station, the address is checked, the "bells go down" and the appropriate appliances turned out. From the time the call is received until the appliances leave the station varies from 15 seconds to one minute according to the time of day or night.

If the call is to an address other than in Cambridge, the control staff, using a predetermined code on the telephone, operate a remote controlling device which sounds the siren and call bells for the appropriate retained station or stations. The retained firemen then rush from their homes or places of work to the fire station, take the address of the call from the control staff at Brigade Control by means of the same remote controlling device and turn out to the call.

MAP OF COUNTY SHOWING LOCATION
OF FIRE STATIONS



All appliances in the brigade are fitted with two-way radio telephones so that the control operators are always in touch with the appliances. The advantages of this system are easy to see. It enables the officer in charge to request reinforcements immediately if they are needed and it also enables the control staff to pass information to the officer in charge.

Although we are established as the Cambridge County Fire Brigade, there are no boundaries for the purpose of fire fighting. The nearest fire appliance or those which can attend the quickest are always sent no matter whether within the County boundary or outside of it. Agreements between the Cambridgeshire and neighbouring county brigades ensure the utmost co-operation and the smooth efficient functioning of this system. Always upon receipt of a fire call the aim is to get appliances and crews there in the shortest possible time.

Training

Each whole-time recruit undergoes an intensive three months' course at a central training establishment. After this initial course training is continued on his station and he becomes a member of a fire fighting crew. Training, however, is not confined to recruits. Every fireman takes part in training periods on every tour of duty. Technical training is a continual process. Apart from the need for a fireman to be physically fit, able to run up and down escapes, carry persons down from upper floors and handle the multiplicity of equipment with speed and precision, he

TRAINING IN PROGRESS

Photo: Cambridge Daily News



Learn to FIGHT FIRE



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There's a world of difference between the flare-up started by a lighted match tossed into a wastepaper basket and the terrible conflagration that would follow in the wake of a nuclear attack on this country. In the AFS you are taught how to deal with both, but the emphasis is on fighting nuclear fires—for this is the real reason for the AFS. Today's AFS trains with up-to-the-minute equipment of a complexity and size to match the threat.

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Anyone eighteen years old or over can join the AFS. The training takes only an hour or so a week.

Give it a thought. Better still, drop in at your nearest Fire Station for more details.

JOIN TODAY'S AUXILIARY FIRE SERVICE

needs a broad knowledge of a thousand and one subjects—physics, chemistry, building construction, electricity, hydraulics, law—to name but a few. Perhaps the most important part of his training is that of topography—knowing his ground and what goes on at the laboratories and factories—where and what are the water supplies—which bridges will not take the seven ton load of a fire appliance.

Retained firemen also undergo a course of initial training, although of necessity, it is condensed. Training sessions take place on each retained station every week. However, for both whole-time and part-time men, the best training is the experience gained in fire fighting.

Training for War Emergency

The role of the fireman was of great importance in World War II and this importance would not be lessened in any future conflict. All members of the service receive training in this branch of civil defence and with them the members of the Auxiliary Fire Service. These enthusiastic volunteers now have their own appliances and equipment designed especially to meet the needs of war-time fire fighting. There is always a shortage of recruits for the Auxiliary Fire Service. If you are interested, call at your local fire station or the headquarters. Drills take place each week and exercises are organised at intervals throughout the year.

The story of how the brigade functions is much too long to complete in the short space available here, so why not come and see for yourself. Conducted tours of the Fire Station at Newmarket Road are carried on all the year round. A letter to the Fire Brigade Headquarters is all that is needed.

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THE NEW HEADQUARTERS AND FIRE STATION

The Cambridgeshire County Council's Fire Brigade Committee recently published details of its proposal to build a new Headquarters and central Fire Station for the Cambridgeshire Fire Brigade on a site at the corner of Parkside and East Road, Cambridge. The architects for the scheme are Messrs. S. N. Cooke and Partners of Birmingham and their perspective drawing of the Parkside elevation is shown below.

The project was first initiated by the Fire Brigade Committee as long ago as 1949 and the scheme now presented represents a change in design to meet objections to the development of the site.

The site, at the corner of Parkside and East Road, forms part of land acquired in 1939 by Cambridge City Council for the erection of a combined Police and Fire Brigade Headquarters. Notwithstanding the development which has taken place in Cambridge since that time, it is still without doubt in the best situation for the purpose which could be found to-day and reflects the wisdom of the original choice. It is on the immediate perimeter of the inner congested centre of Cambridge and has access to good routes radiating to all parts of the City. It is well placed for fire appliances to take advantage of the proposed new bridge over the Cam for speedier access to northern areas. With the agreement of the County Council the site is at present being used by the City Council as a temporary car park until building operations are commenced.

The buildings will form an L shaped block fronting to Parkside and East Road and the main block facing Parkside will contain the Appliance Room, Brigade Control Room, Offices, Lecture Room, domestic quarters and rest rooms for the firemen on duty and offices for the County Headquarters' staff.

On the East Road frontage the main block will be abutted on the north side by a single storey building accommodating the brigade stores and workshops. Situated at the rear will be the training ground with a brick drill and hose drying tower and garage accommodation for vehicles and reserve fire appliances. The scheme will include a viewing terrace from which visitors can watch displays of fire fighting evolutions. Access drives to the Drill Ground both from East Road and Parkside will be gated.

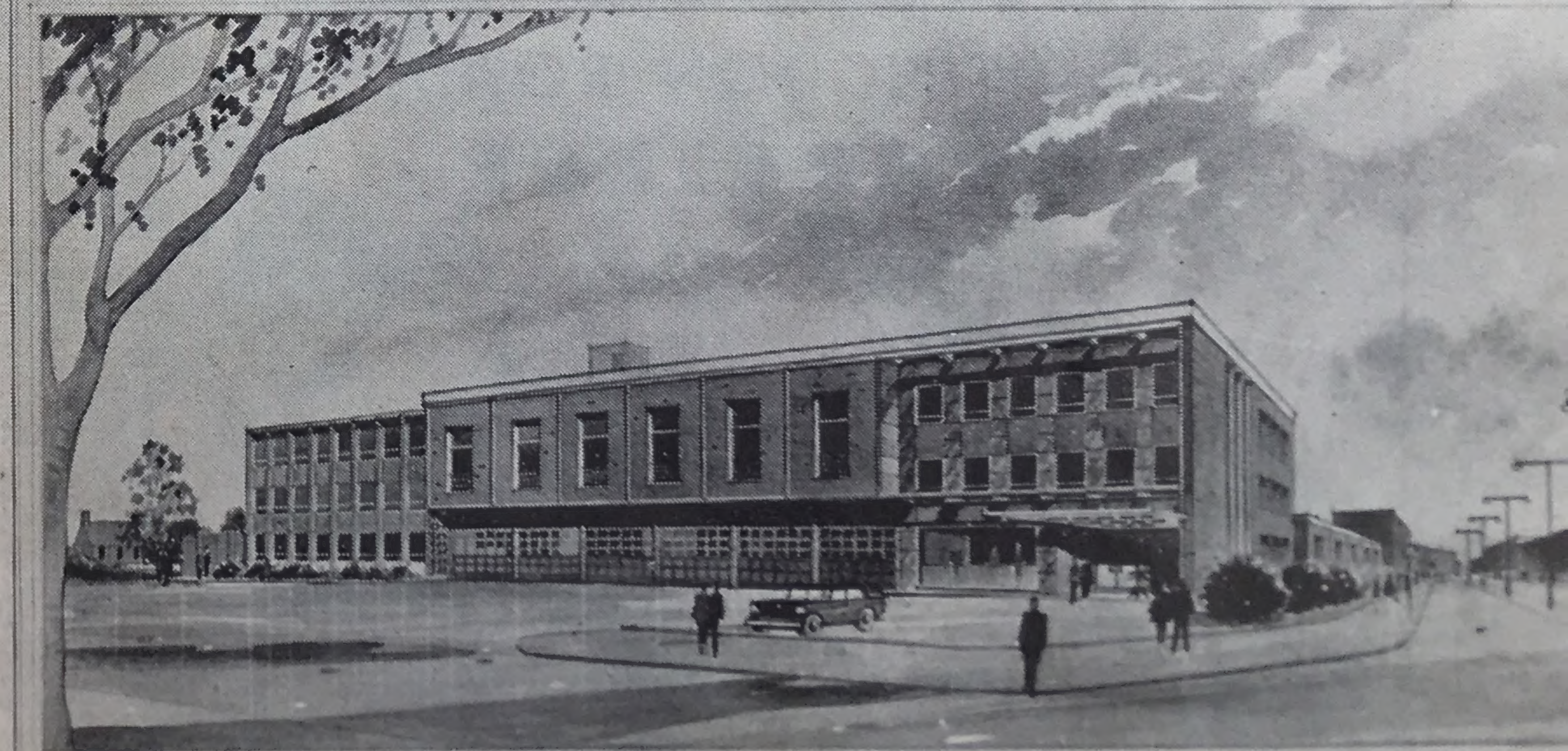
The present Cambridge Fire Station at the corner of Newmarket Road and Coldhams Lane consists of war-time huts and brick structures on the site of a refuse pit. It was built in 1944 and the Fire Brigade Committee when deciding to proceed with the new Headquarters scheme in 1949 had in mind its abandonment after a useful life of ten years.

Its continued use for so long afterwards, due to delay in development of the new Headquarters project, has given concern as deterioration in recent years has been considerable. Certain buildings should be replaced immediately but are being left in their existing condition in anticipation of an early start on the new scheme. The Brigade workshop staff also operate in sub-standard accommodation.

The new project will bring together the Fire Station crews and Headquarters staff under one roof. The latter are at present accommodated in a house adjoining the new site. Owing to the distance of the Fire Station at Newmarket Road from the centre of the City, the old Fire Station in St. Andrew's Street is manned at night with a "life saving" appliance. The situation of the new site will make this expedient unnecessary.

ARCHITECT'S IMPRESSION OF PROPOSED FIRE BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Architects: S. N. Cooke & Partners, Birmingham



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CALLING THE FIRE BRIGADE

Having read about the work and the functions of the fire brigade and what happens when a call is received, this page is directed at **YOU**. Before the fire brigade can attend any fire **it must be called**.

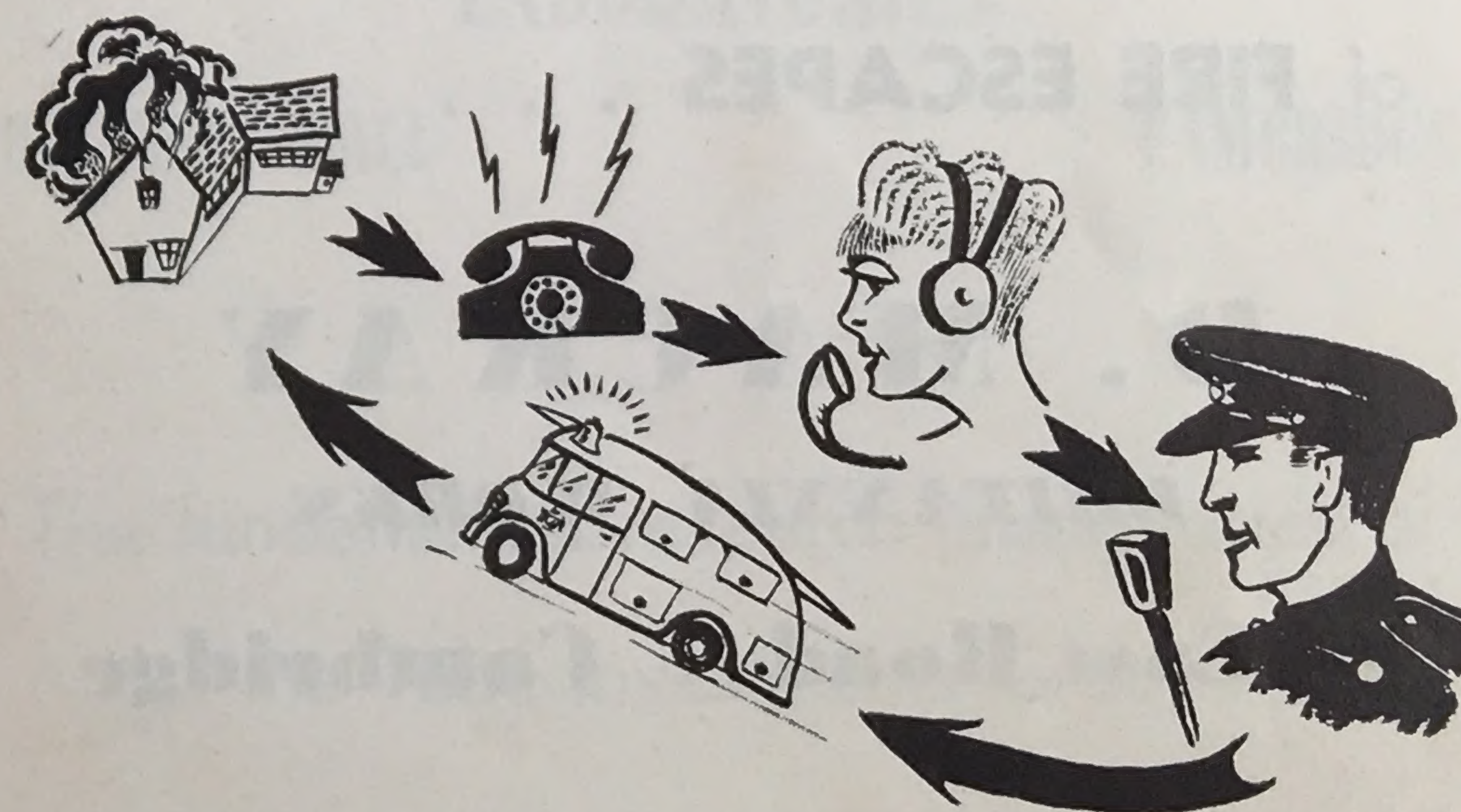
DO YOU KNOW HOW TO CALL THE BRIGADE?

Wherever you are, at home, at work or at play, you should know how to call the fire brigade in an emergency. Normally the easiest and quickest method is by telephone.

All telephone and call boxes and all telephone directories are provided with instructions for calling the fire brigade in an emergency and you should make yourself familiar with those which concern you. Remember that whether you dial 999 or whether you ask for operator, you will first be connected to the telephone exchange and the operator will want you to say which emergency service you require, i.e., Fire—Police—Ambulance.

State clearly "Fire" and then you will be connected to the fire brigade. When the fire brigade operator answers give the address of the fire. It will help the crew of the fire appliance if you can give a full address and if possible relate it to some well-known landmark or building, because although firemen are continually being trained in local topography, they may not be as familiar with your district as you are.

After you have called the brigade, and if the fire cannot be seen from the street or road, it is a good idea to get someone to stand outside to show the brigade where they are needed when they arrive.





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FIRE PREVENTION IS YOUR CONCERN

ONE-UP-MANSHIP!

In fire fighting it is difficult to practice this modern cult for it pre-supposes that the fire brigade would arrive before the fire started! Seriously though, we believe in the old adage "Prevention is better than cure" and so keenly do we believe this that we have a department of specially trained officers able to give expert advice and instruction ready and at your disposal.

Fire Prevention concerns you; it must start with you. Basically it is a matter of commonsense but the "expertise" is made necessary by the complexity of modern living and industry. Carelessness causes the majority of fires and we can all in our various spheres of activity take steps to prevent a fire occurring, and if a fire should occur, to limit its spread.

The following pages offer advice and help. If your particular problem is not covered, we shall be pleased to advise on any matter connected with fire prevention.

Enquiries should be made to:

The Chief Fire Officer,

Cambridgeshire Fire Brigade Headquarters,

43 Parkside, Cambridge.

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FIRE PREVENTION IN THE HOME

Electrical Installations

The “amateur electrician” can be a menace. Far too many of us consider that we are suitably qualified to do a bit of electrical work.

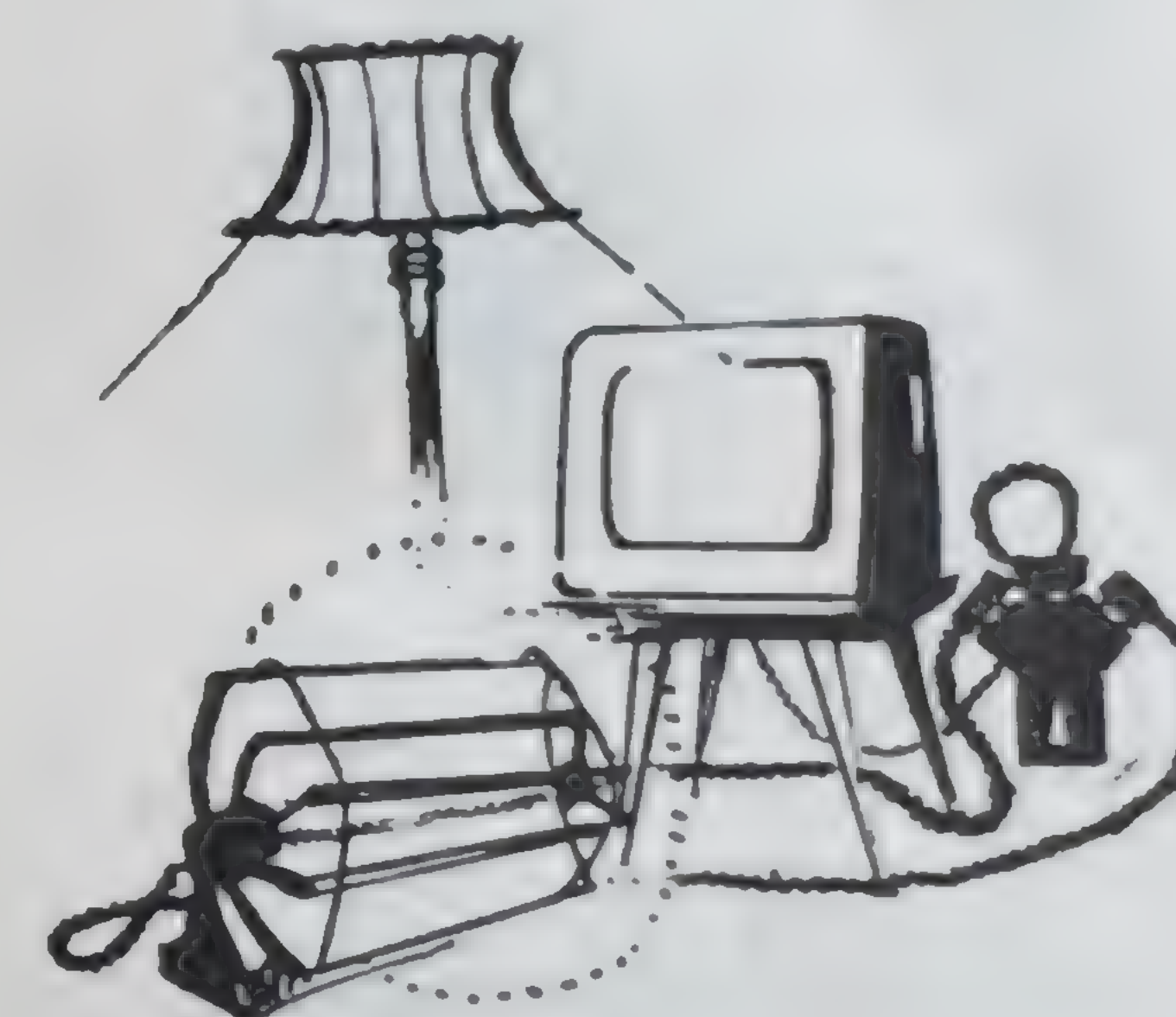
Most electrical appliances are well constructed and if properly installed will never be the cause of a fire. On the other hand, an inefficient installation will always be a fire risk and can be a killer. It is worth having a qualified electrician to do the job.

See that your circuits are correctly fused and consult an electrician if a fuse repeatedly blows.

Keep an eye on flexible leads for wear. Do not run flexible leads under carpets or anywhere where they may be crushed or get damp, such as through a door or window frame.

Electric light bulbs get very hot; paper decorations and some types of lampshades will easily ignite if they are too close to the bulb.

Always switch off at the wall socket and pull out the plug (not, however, by pulling on the lead!) This is particularly important when switching off the radio or television last thing at night.



When you have finished ironing, remove the plug from the socket and stand the iron on something which cannot burn, such as asbestos.

Multi-plug adaptors may be very useful to enable you to use more appliances from the same plug point, but remember that each extra appliance adds a load to the circuit—do not overload.

Fireplaces and Stoves

Sweep chimneys regularly (every six months if a coal fire is in daily use).

Clean soot daily from the chimney throat.

Paraffin, petrol and other spirits should not be used to light or revive fires (they may cause an explosion).

Use a metal sheet, not newspaper, to increase draught when lighting a fire.

Protect an open fire by a close mesh guard when it is unattended.

Put hot ashes in a metal container and take outside. Never use a wooden or cardboard box or place the metal container on a wooden floor.

Do not carry burning coals from one room to another to light a fire.

Gas Appliances

Always light your match before turning on a gas appliance (an explosion may occur if gas accumulates before the light is applied).

If you have a gas geyser make sure anyone using it understands how to light it properly.

When gas is turned off at the meter all taps should also be turned off. Before the gas is turned on again check that none have been turned on in the meantime.

Gas rings should stand on an incombustible material, e.g., asbestos and with an air space between the material and any woodwork. If possible stand ring at table height; at floor level it may set fire to someone's clothing.

Examine rubber connecting tubes or rubber ended tubes frequently and renew when they show signs of perishing or cracking. Rubber tubes may burn if too near a source of heat while in use.

Oil Appliances

Place portable appliances in a safe position where animals and children are unlikely to knock them over. Do not stand in a strong draught and make sure they are level.

Do not fill while appliance is alight. Re-fill out of doors. Use a proper funnel and allow the appliance to cool. Never fill over the maker's recommendations; better to half-fill than to over-fill.

Do not carry lighted heaters from place to place.

Avoid use of petrol or methylated spirit in any appliance designed for paraffin (it will probably explode).

Children and Animals

All fires should be securely guarded to keep prying fingers and clothes away from the heat (it is an offence in law if children under twelve are burned as a result of being left in a room with an unguarded fire).



For younger children all electrical switch sockets should be of the type that are shuttered when not in use.

Place matches and lighters where children cannot reach them.

Do not leave children, animals, airing clothes and open fires in a room together.

General

The discarded cigarette end is without doubt the most common cause of fires in the home. Get into the habit of making sure that you put yours out.

Airing clothes should not be left unattended in front of open fires. They should be placed well away from gas or electric fires or closed stoves and care should be taken to avoid strong draughts.

Do not use lighted paper to carry a light.



Do not use petrol or other inflammable solvents for cleaning purposes in a room with an open fire or poor ventilation.

Cooking fat. Remember that damp or moist food may cause fat to boil over when placed in a boiling deep fat fryer; the spilled fat will catch fire readily. If this should happen, turn off source of heat and smother flames with a damp cloth. Do not use water or attempt to move pan from stove.

Do not accumulate combustible rubbish, for example, clothes, paper and old furniture in cupboards and store places, they add to the risk of fire. Oily rags and rags soaked in paint are liable to self-ignition.

So far as possible, close all room doors at night. If a fire should break out, this will delay the spread of fire and smoke.

Call in the fire brigade immediately a fire is discovered.

THE COUNTRY COTTAGE

If you live in an isolated spot, it may take a little longer for the brigade to reach you if you have a fire. Therefore, be extra cautious. A garden hose, a stirrup pump or a fire extinguisher are useful pieces of equipment to have on hand in such an emergency.

Thatched roofs are susceptible to fire from both inside and outside causes. Perhaps the most important precaution against such fires is to ensure that your chimneys are well swept and that soot is not allowed to accumulate on ledges. Garden refuse fires should be kept well away from thatched buildings and always on the leeward side and do not forget that a fire of hedge trimmings and similar refuse can become very hot and cause a fierce draught where there was no wind before.

DAMAGE RESULTING FROM FIRE IN A THATCHED ROOF

Photo: Cambridgeshire Daily News



THE COUNTRYSIDE

Country fires flare up suddenly. Grass, undergrowth and bracken will burn fiercely and very rapidly. Do not light picnic fires near dry crops or in any place where a fire can easily start. Do not throw lighted cigarette ends or matches from your car; hundreds of grass and heath fires are caused in this manner every year.

Litter adds fuel to such fires, please do not leave it lying about.

Most people like to enjoy the countryside in the good weather so help to preserve it for the enjoyment of others.

THE CARAVAN

The caravan is very popular as a temporary dwelling but it is more vulnerable to fire than a permanent house. The following points lessen the danger:

For the Site Owner

Permanent sites are subject to the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960. Owners of sites should get in touch with the Local Authority for advice.

Space caravans at least twenty feet apart.

Park cars in a separate park a safe distance from the caravans.

Build a roadway on the site to provide access for fire appliances.

Provide fire extinguishers in suitable positions and protect them against weather and frost.

Provide an alarm for use in the event of fire, for example a hand operated alarm bell or metal triangle, positioned near the extinguishers.

Display a notice on the site indicating the nearest telephone kiosk for communication to the Fire Brigade.

Cut the grass covering the whole of the site including the area underneath each caravan during the spring and summer. Dispose of mown grass.

For the Occupier

Make sure that a solid fuel stove stands on a fireproof base of sufficient size to prevent cinders falling on to floor coverings. There should be an adequate air space between the fire box and the base. Provide an ashpan and a fire guard for the stove.

The stove recess should be constructed of asbestos or sheet aluminium with an air space of at least one inch all around and should extend for the entire height of the stove and flue and be at least three inches from it.

Fit a protective guard where the flue pipe passes through the airing cupboard or any other place where ignitable material is likely to come into close contact.

Provide ventilation at the top of the airing cupboard in order to prevent too big a build-up of temperature.

Check that the flue has an inner and outer pipe of asbestos with an air space between them.

Anthracite or coke is a safer fuel than coal. Coal burns with a high flame and can be hazardous in closed stoves. Fuel should not be stored close to the stove.

All electrical fittings and wiring should be maintained in first-class condition.

When using bottled gas, remember that this gas is heavier than air. Store the cylinders outside the caravan and if a compartment is used for the storage, see that there are ventilation holes in the base of the compartment. Provide an external door to this compartment and ensure that the valve can be readily reached from inside the caravan. Pipe connections are important. Inside the caravan soft copper tubing should be used—not rubber. However, outside, rubber tubing may be used. If you have been travelling remember to check and tighten all unions in the system before settling down for the night.

Have a suitable fire extinguisher handy at all times; this is a wise precaution as many caravan sites are remote from the Fire Station.

THE FARM

Display the name of the farm at the farm entrance. Consider erecting a directional notice sign. This will assist the firemen to find your farm if their assistance is required.

Call the fire brigade immediately a fire is discovered.

Take care in siting ricks; build them away from roadways and foot-paths where they cannot be set on fire by children playing with matches or by cigarette ends carelessly thrown away by passers-by. Site them away from railway lines where there is danger of sparks from railway locomotives.

Do not allow cavings, straw and other waste to accumulate near ricks and farm buildings.

Supervise the burning of all rubbish and stubble. Burn rubbish well away from ricks, buildings and standing crops. Plough round stacks before burning stubble. Consider the wind direction before setting light to rubbish. Do not burn when a high wind is blowing. Notify the fire brigade of your intention to burn straw, stubble, etc.; the fire brigade has often been called unnecessarily by passers-by to fires of this nature.

In fields adjoining railway lines plough a belt of land at least ten furrows wide alongside the railway and use the belt for growing root or green crops.

Keep tractors, harvesters and all machinery in good repair. Have fuel leaks repaired at once. Pay special attention to exhausts.

Do not re-fuel close to standing crops, stacks or other combustible material. Use a funnel when re-fuelling from a can and so avoid spillage on to a hot engine.

Take great care in the storage of liquid fuels. Provide a separate store of non-combustible construction for oils and spirits. Forbid naked lights and smoking in or near it.

Vehicles should not be driven close to loose straw or waste. At night they should be parked in a separate building or in the open. Allow engine to cool before sheeting over.

Have incubators and brooders installed and overhauled annually by the maker or his agent. Keep them in a separate brick or concrete building.

Take care to place oil lamps and heaters away from timber, straw and similar combustible material. Put heaters where they cannot be knocked over and away from draughts. Do not re-fill while they are still alight. Do not carry a lighted heater from one place to another.

Ensure that all electrical equipment is installed by a competent electrical engineer. Do not overload the circuits by operating too many appliances from the points. Make sure the correct fuse is used. Renew all damaged or defective apparatus.

Where infra-red apparatus is installed, make sure that it cannot set fire to straw or other combustibles and that animals cannot damage it.

Provide fire extinguishers of the right type for the risk and place them at strategic points on the farm. Keep them in good order and protect them against frost.

Fenland farmers in a dry season are particularly liable to "land fires" when as a result of a stubble or grass fire or sometimes intentional "burning off" the dry peaty soil burns, often to very great depths and over large areas. These fires are a particular nuisance to the Fire Brigade since they are extremely difficult to tackle and often entail extensive digging or the use of an excavator in order to reach the seat of the fire. Furthermore they always occur at a time when the Brigade is fully extended and it is difficult to withdraw men for this type of work over very long periods. Since such fires do not normally start spontaneously it is imperative that farmers should see that burning of rubbish and stubble is carefully controlled so as to prevent this sort of occurrence.

A DISCUSSION ON FIRE PRECAUTION PROBLEMS ON THE FARM

Photo: Edward Leigh



THE FACTORY, SHOP AND OFFICE

Managements of larger establishments are recommended to consider the following comprehensive fire precautions:

1. Suitable protection with the right type of fire-fighting apparatus, possible alterations to the building to minimise the spread of fire and smoke and other fire prevention methods.
2. An alarm system for use in the event of fire coupled with notification to the fire brigade.
3. Adequate means of escape for speedy and safe evacuation of the premises.
4. A plan of action by employees in the event of fire incorporating 1, 2 and 3 above.

NOTE: For certain establishments there may be a statutory requirement to satisfy one or more of the above recommended practices. In all cases the fire brigade will be pleased to survey and make recommendations.

For smaller units the points emphasised in "The Home" section are applicable.

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Many people lose their lives in fires which occur in houses and other residential premises; fires which start at night or in the early morning cause most of the casualties as there is a danger of people being trapped in bedrooms. Suffocation by smoke is often the cause of death.

Fire can spread more rapidly through a building than is generally realised and is assisted by draught from open doors and windows. A fire on the ground floor if assisted by a draught invariably travels to upper floors via the stairway, cutting off the escape of those on the floors above. This can arise if the person discovering the fire leaves open the downstairs doors when he goes to summon assistance.



The first concern of anyone discovering a fire is to make sure that every one within the building is warned, steps taken to ensure that all occupants are safe and that the fire brigade has been summoned. No one should be left sleeping. If those on an upper floor find that they cannot make their way downstairs they should close the door of their room and wait by the window until the Fire Brigade arrives. Smoke can be prevented from getting into the room by covering the gaps around the door with carpets, rugs or clothing.

In heavy smoke the purer air is at floor level. By crawling on hands and knees with face as near to the floor as possible, progress through heavy smoke is made much easier.

No attempt should be made to extinguish a fire until efforts have been made to get everyone out of the building and the Fire Brigade has been summoned and then only if there is no risk. All doors should be closed, particularly the door of the room where the fire is located.

CONCLUSION

The introduction pointed out that the object of this handbook was to bring to your notice the work of the Fire Brigade and the services which are always available to you. We hope that you have found the book to be interesting and perhaps of some help. It may well be that your particular problem has not been touched upon or that you feel more advice would be useful. If this is the case, then do not hesitate to write to these headquarters, or better still, come and see us and we will do our best to help you.

We hope that you will never need the services of the Brigade but, just in case, remember that anyone who discovers a fire should ensure that the Fire Brigade is called **at once**, never assume that the Fire Brigade has been called—make sure yourself. Even if the fire seems to be out still call the Brigade since hidden smouldering may continue.

In conclusion, remember — the Cambridgeshire Fire Brigade is your Fire Brigade — it is ready to answer your call any minute of the day and night and the services of the brigade are free.

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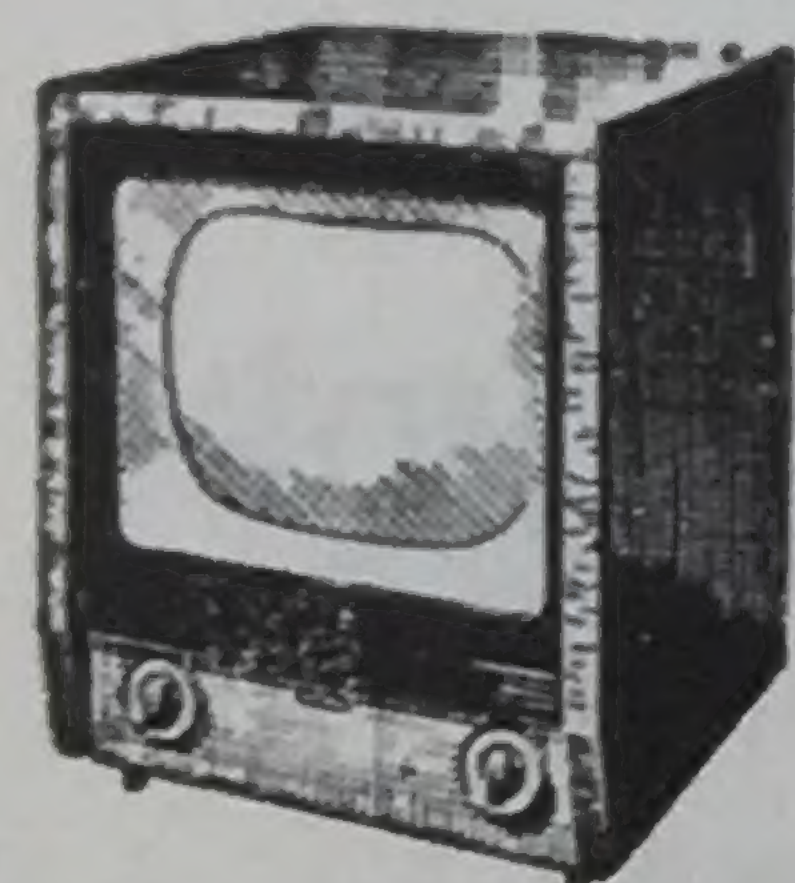
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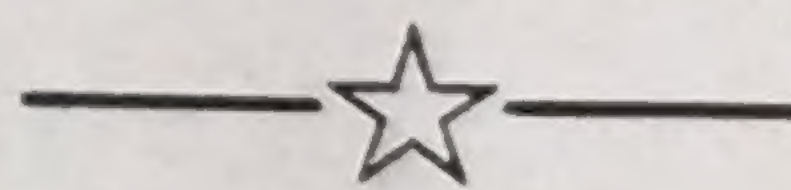
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